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A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
St. PETER'S,
OR THE
Abbey-Church
OF
WESTMINSTER.

When others Fell, this Standing did Prefage
The Crown shou'd Triumph over pop'lar Rage;
Hard by that House where all our Ills were shap'd,
Th'auspicious Temple stood, and yet escap'd. *Waller.*

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A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
SURREY
OF THE



W. E. ST. M. IN. S. T. E. R.

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**SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ANTIQUITIES**

**OF
St. PETER's,
OR THE
Abbey-Church of Westminster.**

*The Traditional Account of the Consecration
of Westminster Abbey, by St. Peter the
Apostle, consider'd. Collected from the
Monkish Historians, &c.*

KING Edward the Confessor, as has
been observ'd, *pitch'd upon West-
minster for the Place of the Re-
ligious House he design'd to endow.
The Reason was this: There was a common
Tradition, fortified by some Records, That
when Mellitus, who came over from Rome
with Augustine the Archbishop; when this

An. Dom.
1049.

A 2

Mellitus,

See, The former Part of this Work. pag. 4.

The ANTIQUITIES of

Mellitus, I say, was Bishop of London, *Sebert*, King of the *East-Saxons*, founded a Monastery on the West-side of the City, and design'd to dedicate it in Honour of *St. PETER*. The Night before the Consecration, when all Things were prepar'd for the Solemnity, *St. Peter* is said to appear to a Fisherman on the *Thames*, and order'd him to tell the Bishop, That he need not Consecrate the Church; for that this Apostle intended to perform this Ceremony that Night himself. When *Mellitus* came the next Morning with a great deal of Company to perform this Office, the Fisherman told him, That the Ceremony was over; that he was an Eye-witness of the Solemnity; that after *St. Peter* had discours'd with him, he saw him go into the Church, upon which 'twas all over illuminated; that he had been entertain'd from thence with Heavenly Musick, and the most fragrant Perfumes; that the Apostle came afterwards into his Boat; that at his Order, he made a throw in the River, and brought up a Net full of Fish, with one of which he was commanded to present the Bishop. (a)

Mellitus, much surpriz'd at this Relation, open'd the Church Doors, and saw the Marks of a solemn Consecration. It seems there was Wax-Candles, Crosses, Holy-Water, and some Oil sprinkled in several Places; and thus, finding the Fisherman's Report vouch'd by Matter of Fact, he found the Business was over, and declin'd proceeding any farther.

Now,

(a) *Alfred Rival, de Vit. & Mirac. Edward. Confess.*

St. PETER's, Westminster.

Now, though it cannot be deny'd that the *Saints* in Glory may entertain a Commerce with this World, and appear upon extraordinary Occasions; yet this Story has a Legendary Air, and is much to be suspected. One Thing which shakes the Credit of this Relation, is the Silence of *Bede*. 'Tis somewhat strange this Historian, who mentions a Miracle wrought by *Mellitus*, how he stop'd a Fire at *Canterbury* by the Prevalence of his Prayers (b.): 'Tis somewhat strange, I say, he should omit so remarkable a Visit made by *St. Peter*, and how he prevented *Mellitus* in the Consecration of a new Church. 'Tis granted, this Story is mention'd by (c) *Malmsbury*, but then it's qualified with an *ut fertur*, or, *as they say*; which is a Sign he did not rely much upon the Certainty of the Tradition; which probably is the Reason *Matthew* of *Westminster* leaves it quite out, though he is not over-sparing in giving us Miracles upon other Occasions. To this we may add, That Pope *Nicholas*, in his Bull to King *Edward*, does not think it prudential to vouch for this Consecration by *St. Peter*, but touches upon the Relation, with the Caution of *Malmsbury's ut fertur* (d). But besides this Defect in Authorities, it seems to have a suspicious Complexion upon other Accounts. To mention only one: Methinks, if *St. Peter* had condescended to a Visit at *Westminster*, and done Part of *Mellitus's* Office, he would have given better Evidence of his Employment,

Stigand
Archbi-
shop of
Canterbury

(b) *Bede Hist. Eccles. l. 2. c. 7.*

(c) *Malmsbury de Pontiff. fol. 133.*

(d) *Ailred Rievall. pag. 388.*

ment, and not have rested the Proof of the Point upon the Testimony of a poor Fisherman. For, as for the Marks of Consecration, the Tapers, &c. if there were any such Thing, they might be convey'd thither out of a Pious Fraud, by some People who had less Sense than Superstition.

I have been the longer upon this Matter, because 'tis mention'd in the Confessor's Charter, and Harpsfield, an Author of Parts and Learning, seems confident of the Truth of the Story, and charges his Margin with a great many Authorities to make it good (e).

King Edward's second Embassy to Rome, Ann. Dom. 1060.

King Edward having resolv'd upon Westminster for his Foundation, pull'd down the Remains of the old Monastery, and rebuilt it. The Abbey Church was particularly magnificent, and much exceeded the Buildings of that Age. And having granted a Charter of Lands and Privileges, he sent to Rome for the Pope's Confirmation. The Ambassadors for this Purpose were Aldred, Archbishop of York; Tosti, Earl of Northumberland; with two other Bishops elect, Giso, of Wells; and Walter, of Hereford. Nicholas II. was then Pope, and held a Synod in the Lateran Palace. The Ambassadors, at their first Audience, presented the King's Letter, which begins thus; *Summa Universalis Ecclesia Patri Nicholao, Edoardus Gratia Dei Anglorum Rex Debitam Subjectionem & Obedientiam, &c.* and towards the latter End of this Letter, he desires the Pope to confirm the Privileges of the

(e) Harpsfield Hist. Eccles. Anglic. Undec. Sæc. c. 16.

St. PETER's, Westminster.

the Monastery of *Westminster*. I mention this, to shew the Mistake of Sir *Edward Coke*, in the 5th Part of his Reports, who endeavouring to prove the King's Ecclesiastical Supremacy, in Things purely Spiritual; for that he carries the Supremacy to this Extent, is sufficiently evident; endeavouring to prove this, I say, he fetches an Instance from the Reign of *Edward the Confessor* (f): I shall cite the Words in Sir *Edward's* Translation.

(g) *The King, who is the Vicar of the highest King, is ordained to this End, That he should govern and rule the People of the Land, and above all Things the Holy Church, and that he defend the same from wrong Doers, and root out Workers of Mischief.* From hence this Learned Lawyer would infer, That the King is the Supreme Ordinary, and has a direct Authority, with respect to the Functions and Commissions of the Clergy. But that this Prince did not pretend to any Supremacy in Spirituals, appears clearly from the Tenour of this Letter; it appears, I say, from his Profession of Obedience to the Pope, and desiring the Privileges, granted by himself to *Westminster Abbey*, might be confirm'd by his Holiness. Therefore his governing the *Holy Church* in the Law above-cited, must be interpreted in the Sense of *Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions*; that is to say, That he was King of the Clergy, as well as the Laity, and was to govern them in all Things relating to the Civil Society.

This

(f) *Spelm. Concil. Vol. 1. pag. 622. Lambert Archidiaconom. c. 17. p. 147.*

(g) *Coke's Reports, 5th Part. pag. 10.*

Pope Nicholas grants the Abbey an Exemption from Episcopal Visitation.

This appears farther by the *Bull* of Pope Nicholas, in answer to the King's Letter; Where, amongst other Things, *his Holiness* allows and confirms the King's Design, of making *Westminster-Abbey* a Place for the Solemnity of the Coronation of Princes, a Repository of the *Regalia*, and a perpetual Mansion for the Monks of *St. Benedict's Order*, who are to be subject to none but Royal Jurisdiction. The Pope goes on with his Favours, and discharges the *Abbey* from all Jurisdiction, Superiority, or Claim of Service to be made by the *Ordinary*; and that no Bishop shall have the Liberty of entering the Place, to order, or command any Thing, unless by the Consent, and at the Request of the Abbot and Monks; and that the Place should have a sufficient Compass or Proportion of Ground for a Burying-Place, free from all Duties and Payments to be demanded by the Diocesan upon any Account whatsoever. The Pope proceeds farther, and stretches his Authority to Matter of Property, upon the Score of its being annex'd to a *Religious House*: And here he undertakes to confirm all the Estates or *Charters* given by the King, or any of his Predecessors, to the Monastery aforesaid; and lastly, *his Holiness* grants the King the Patronage and Guardianship of the *Abbey*: This *Bull* was receiv'd with great Satisfaction at the King's Court, without any Exception to the Contents. From all which, it appears evidently, that the Kings of *England*, at this Time of Day, did not act independently in Ecclesiastical Affairs, nor pretend to grant Exemptions from Episcopal Jurisdiction (*b*). Thus

Thus by Virtue of the King's Charter confirm'd by the Pope, the Abbey of Westminster had all the Advantage of Tenture, Privilege and Jurisdiction, imaginable. These Benedictine Monks (for that was their Order) had the Power of trying Causes within themselves, were exempt from Episcopal Authority, had their House made a Sanctuary, and no Jurisdiction, neither Ecclesiastical nor Civil, was allow'd to break in upon them.

The great Privileges of the Charter to the Abbey of Westminster.

And to make the Charter impregnable, and Proof against the Invasions of Sacrilege, the usual Imprecations are added in the Close. And those who should be so hardy as to defeat the Settlement, and overthrow the Design of the Grant, are consign'd to have their Portion with the Traitor Judas, unless they repent in Time, and make Satisfaction for their Inroadment (i):

Adm. A. Account of his Reign and Character.

This Charter was sign'd by the King, the Queen, the Two Archbishops, Ten Bishops, Six great Abbots, several Earls, together with the Principal Officers of State, and Justice.

The Grant being pass'd, and the Church magnificently built, the King proceeded to the Dedication. And here, like Constantine the Great, (k) he had the Bishops and Nobility to grace the Solemnity: And thus the Ceremony was perform'd on Innocent's-Day, with all the Splendor of Appearance, and Religious Pomp imaginable. Christmas was probably pitch'd upon for the Time, because

The Dedication of the Abbey-Church.

B

'twas

(i) Spelman. Concil. Vol. I. p. 634, 635.

(k) Theod. Hist. l. 1. c. 31. Saxon. l. 2. c. 26.

The great
Privileges
of the
Ann. Dom.
1065
King Edw.
ward dies.

was Customary for the great Men to ap-
pear at Court at that Festival (1) This was the last publick Act of that good
Prince, who immediately fell sick, and died
(five Days after) The People were extreme-
ly afflicted at the Loss of their King, and
seem'd to lament as if they had some Pre-
sages of the approaching Calamity, and
that the Happiness of the Kingdom expir'd
with him (m)

A farther
Account
of his
Reign and
Character.

To add something farther of Him by Way
of Character: He was a Prince, says *Malm-
sbury* (n) not much furnish'd with King-
craft and governing Talents, but his In-
tegrity and Devotion was such, that he seems
to have been the particular Care of Provi-
dence, and was signally blest in his Reign.
He was never attack'd by any Foreign In-
vasion; and as for those Disturbances that
happen'd at Home, they were quickly sup-
press'd. God, as this Historian goes on,
guarded his Person and Government, and
made him esteem'd by his Subjects, and dread-
ed by Princes Abroad. And though he may
seem to be unactive and short in Personal
Capacity; he had several Earls, who made a
great Figure in the State, and kept up the
Credit of the Government. (For the Pur-
pose) *Siuward*, Earl of Northumberland, com-
manded his Forces against *Mackbeth* of
Scotland, defeated and kill'd this Usurper,
and

The De-
claration
of the
Abbe-
Church

(1) *Ailred Rieual. de Vit. & Mirac. Edward. Confes.*
p. 398.

(m) *Rieual. ibid. 399.*

(n) *Malmsh. de Gest. Reg. 1. 2. fol. 44.*

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and set up *Malcolm III. Leifric* Earl of *Mercia* was likewise a brave Man, and very Loyal; he screen'd the Crown from the Insults of Earl *Godwin*, who being haughty upon the Score of his Services, treated the King with too much Neglect. *Harold, Godwin's Son*, who had the Government of the *West-Saxons*, was another very serviceable Subject, check'd the Incursions of the *Welsh*, and brought their Country to Submission and Homage: 'Tis true, the hard Usage of his Mother, and seizing her Estate, looks like a Blemish upon his Reign; but 'tis probable he might be over-ruled into this Rigour by the Advice of his *Ministers*.

the King's
and his
Court
and
Malmsh.
ibid.

To proceed: He was a Compassionate Prince, and very tender in taxing his Subjects: He had nothing of Luxury or Excess in his Palace, but was remarkably Temperate at Table. And though he did not decline appearing like a Prince in his Habit, especially upon *Collar-Days*; yet he was always bigger than his Equipage, and far from being proud of the Pomp and Grandure of his Station. From the Prosperity of his Reign, the Prophetick Spirit, with which he is said to be endow'd, and the Miracles he wrought, we may make this Remark, That God prefers the *Heart* to the *Head*; Piety to Parts, and Capacity; and is much better pleas'd with the right Use of the *Will*, than the Advantage of the *Understanding*.

That this Prince cur'd the King's *Evil*, is beyond Dispute: And since the Credit of this Miracle is unquestionable, I see no Reason why we should scruple believing the

rest.

The
King's-
Evil, first
cur'd by
this
Prince

rest (so) The first Person cur'd by the King
was a young Woman, the manner was, by
stroking the affected Place with his Hand.
Upon this Operation the Patient grew sensi-
bly better, and the Cure was perfected in a
Week's Time. The King's Evil, is a Scir-
rhous Tumour, which commonly settles in the
Neck and Face, and sometimes in other
Glandulous Parts of the Body. The Cause
of this Distemper is suppos'd to arise from
Humour impregnated with acid Particles,
which by discharging its self by large Quan-
tities into the Pores, and Ducts of the small
Glands, obagulates, and grows hard by De-
grees, and so produces this sort of Tumour
or Impostumation. If this Lymph, or Hu-
mour, happens to grow more sharp and cor-
roding, it will rise to the Malignity of a
Cancer, and densify it falls upon the Bones,
it makes them turn black, and mortified.
As King Edward the Confessor was the first
that cur'd this Distemper, so from him it has
descended as an Hereditary Miracle upon all
his Successors. To dispute the Matter of
Fact, is to go to the Excesses of Scepticism, to
deny wondrous Sense, and to be incredulous, even
to Ridiculousness. And here it may not be
improper to relate a Story of a Roman Cat-
holick, Queen Elizabeth's Time. This
Person, who was very firm in his Commu-
nion, happen'd to be thrown into Prison
probably upon the Score of his Religion.
Being thrown into Prison, I say, he grew
terribly afflicted with the King's Evil.
~~as I see no reason to be responsible in such a manner~~
~~and prevailed against blood and yew not~~

(1) Malmsb. de Gest. Reg. 1. 2. fol. 51. Alfred Rice
vol. p. 390.

having applied himself to Physicians, and gone through a long Fatigue of Pain and Expence, without the least Success; at last he was touch'd by the Queen, and perfectly cur'd. And being ask'd, how the Matter stood with him? his Answer was, *He was now satisfied by Experimental Proof, that the Pope's Excommunication of Her Majesty signified nothing, since she still continu'd bless'd with so miraculous a Quality* (p).

To attribute this Supernatural Privilege entail'd upon the English Crown, to the strength of Imagination, has little better Colour than the other Objection, which denies the Fact. For Infants, who have no Apprehension of the Case, who are under no Prepossessions of Expectation, nor grown up to any force of Fancy, are as frequently cur'd as others. Which may be prov'd from Dr. Heylin, who was an Eye-Witness. I have seen, says he, some Children brought before the King by the Hanging-Sleeves, some hanging at their Mothers Breasts, and others in the Arms of their Nurses, all touch'd and cur'd, without the Help of serviceable Imagination (q).

Thus we see the Kings of England are miraculously distinguish'd, not only from their Subjects, but from all the Princes of Christendom, excepting those of France, who have a Share with them in this extraordinary Privilege.

Thus Laurentius reports, That when Francis I. was Prisoner in Spain, he cur'd abundance

(p) G. Tucker in *Charismatic*. c. 6. p. 92.

(q) Heylin on *Fulder's Church Hist.* p. 47.

dance of People of this Disease; which gave occasion to the following Epigram.

*Hispanus inter sanat Rex Choeradas, estq;
Captivus, superis Gratus ut ante fuit.*

This Disease cur'd by the Kings of England almost 200 Years before the Kings of France.

That is, this Sanative Virtue was annex'd to his Person, and did not determine with the Loss of his Liberty. Thus far *Laurentius* is right. But then, when in Complement to *Henry IV.* to whom he was Physician in Ordinary; when, in Complement, I say, to this Prince, he appropriates the Miracle to the Crown of France (1), he crosses upon Matter of Fact, and forfeits the Character of Impartiality. However, to be even with him, *Dr. Tuckey*, in his Treatise upon this Subject (2), makes the Kings of France cure this Disease only in Virtue of their Alliance to the English Blood, or some derivative Privilege convey'd from that Crown*. But though these Authors run into Extremes, and strain too far for their respective Patrons, yet 'tis certain, the Antiquity of the Miracle lies on the English side; for, according to the French Historians, *Lewis the Godly*, or at most *Philip I.* were the first French Princes that pretended to Cure the King's Evil (3). Now the ancientest of these liv'd near Two hundred Years after the Death of our *Edward the Confessor*.

In

(1) *Laurent. de Mirabili Scrumarum curatione, c. 2.*

(2) In *Charismate. c. 6. p. 84.*

* Per Propaginem.

(3) Du Chesne, & Duplein in Canonizar. S. *Ludovic.*

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In the Year 1228, *Eustachius de Faulconberg*, *Ann. Dom.*
being then Bishop of *London*, the Dispute 1228.
between the Abbey of *Westminster* and the
See of London was agreed, and the Abbey
declar'd exempt from the Jurisdiction of the
Ordinary. And here, notwithstanding the
Bulls of Exemption produc'd by the Prior
and *Convent*, they were forc'd to resign a
Mannor to the *See of London*, to secure their
Privilege (u).

In the Year 1254, *Matthew Paris* mentions King Hen-
a famous Charter granted by King Henry to ry III.
the Abbey of *Westminster*: By this Charter, Charter
the Abbot and Monks had the Privilege of for Fines.
demanding Copies of the *Fines*, and *Ann. Dom.*
Amerciaments of their Tenants, set by the 1254.
King's Judges, and enter'd in the Rolls of the
Courts: And that these *Estreets* were not to
be return'd into the *Exchequer*; but deliver'd
by the Judges to the Bailly of the *Convent*,
who was to be present when the *Fines* were
set. Though this Charter is mention'd this
Year, the Historian takes Notice, 'twas
granted Two Years before; but that was
more than came to his Knowledge. (x).

Anno 1265. About this Time King Edward King Ed.
the Confessor was canoniz'd by Pope Alexan- ward ca-
der III. There was likewise a Bull of Pope noniz'd.
Innocent IV. to fix the Anniversary, and order *Ann. Dom.*
the Solemnity of the Festival (y). (z). 1265.

An
of gnicisimoo bus yuumy mah ym
fally a Book mow. Mor was this done

once to vindicate their Church Library
they call Prop. A right to smit
Time of their A. right to smit

- (u) *Wharton de Episc. Londinens.*
- (x) *Mat. Paris Hist. p. 889.*
- (y) *Martyrol. Roman. Baron. Januar. 5.*
- (z) For a further Account of this Prince, see the
former Part of this Work.

In the Year 1228, King Henry the Fifth, being then Bishop of London, the Dispute between the Abbey of Westminster and the See of London was agreed, and the Abbey declar'd exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

An Account of the Prophanation and horrible Abuse of this CHURCH by the Fanaticks, Anno 1643.

In the Year 1574, King Henry the Eighth, by a famous Charter granted by King Henry the Eighth, gave the Abbey of Westminster the Charter of Privileges for Pious.

IN July last, some Soldiers of *Westborne* and *Cocwood's* Companies were quarter'd in the Abbey-Church of *Westminster*; where, according to the Reformation of these Times, they brake down the Rail about the Altar, and burnt it in the Place where it stood: They pull'd down the Organ, and pawn'd the Pipes at several Alehouses for Pots of Ale; they put on some of the Singing-Men's Surplices, and in Contempt of that Canonical Habit, ran up and down the Church, he that wore the Surplice was the *Hore*, the rest were the *Hounds*. This was done to shew their *Christian Liberty*, and to extirpate what they call'd *Jewish* and *Papist* Superstition.

They set Forms about the Communion-Table; where they Eat, Drank, and smok'd Tobacco: Some of their own Levites bearing them Company, and countenancing so Beastly a Prophanation. Nor was this done once to vindicate their *Christian Liberty*, as they call Prophanation it self, but the whole Time of their Abode there, they made it their common Table on which they usually

din'd and supp'd. They did the Easements of Nature, and laid their Excrements about the Altar, and in most Places of the Church: Nay, which is the Height of all Impiety, they familiarly kept their Whores in the Church, and lay with 'em on the very Altar it self.

There remain yet Two Prophanations more of this Church, not to be pass'd over in Silence. The First was committed by Sir *Robert Harlow*; who, breaking into *Henry VII's* Chappel, pull'd down the Altar-Stone which stood before the goodly Monument of that King; it was a curious Touch-Stone all of one Piece, a Rarity not to be match'd that we know of, in any Part of the World; there it stood for many Years, not for Use, but only for Ornament; yet it did not escape the Frenzy of this Man's ignorant Zeal, for he brake it into Shivers.

The Second was committed on the 13th of *December*, 1643. when the Carcass of *John Pym* (as much as the Lice left of it) was brought into this Church, and after a Sermon preach'd by *Stephen Marshal*, Arch-Flamen of the Rebels, and the Church Service officiated by *Lambart Orbaston*, one of the Prebends of that Church, and was interr'd under the Monumental Stone of one *Windfor*, buried about 200 Years since in the void Space, or Passage as you go to *Henry VIIth's* Chappel, between the Earl of *Dorset's* Place of Burial, and the Monument of *Henry III.* Founder of that Church; usurp'd Ensigns of Honour display'd over him. 'Twas pity, that he, who in his Life had
C been

been the Author of so much Blood-shed, and those many Calamities under which this Kingdom yet groans, and therefore deserv'd, not only to have his Death with the Transgressors, and Wicked, but afterward to be buried with the Burial of an Ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the Gates of the City, Jer. 22. 19. should after his Death, make his Sepulchre amongst the Honourable, and mingle his Vulgar Lowly Ashes with those of Kings, Princes, and Nobles. *

* See, Mercurius Rusticus. Edit. 8°. Printed at Lond. Anno 1685. pag. 154. & Seq.

EMOS

SOME
ADDITIONS
TO THE
Former Part
OF THIS
WORK.

To the Article of Sir Richard Peckfall, pag. 33. add, the following Account, which was communicated, by Thomas Brocas, of Beaurepaire in Hampshire Esq; his Great Grandson and Heir-Male.

THIS Sir Richard* Pexall Knight, was Son of Ralph Pexall Esq; by Edith, Daughter and Heir of William Brocas of Beaurepaire, in the County of Southampton, Esq; who in her Right enjoy'd several Manors, and Lordships,

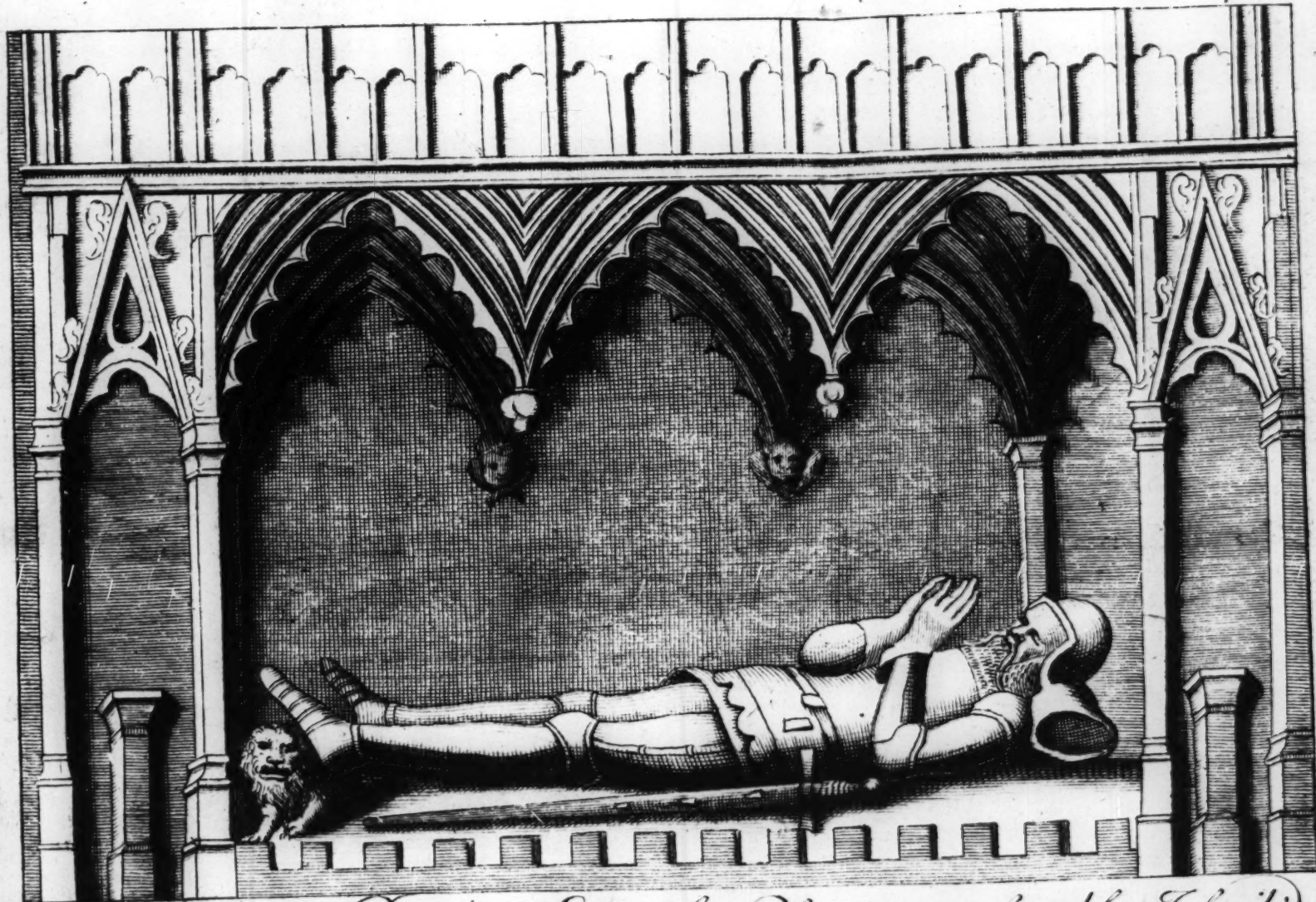
C 2

* The Name is so spelt in the Family.

ships, in the Counties of *Southampton, Wilts, Middlesex, Northampton, Berks, and Surrey*: And having by the Lady *Elenor* his Wife (Daughter of *William Powlet*, Lord Marquis of *Winchester*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*) Four Daughters, married *Anne* his eldest Daughter to *Bernard Brocas*, of *Horton-Hall* in the County of *Buckingham* Esq; by whom she had Issue *Sir Pexall Brocas* Knight, his Grandson, to whom he bequeathed all the said Manors and Lands that did belong to the said *Edith Brocas*, his Mother, whose great Grandson and Heir-Male is *Thomas Brocas* now of *Beaurepaire* Esq;

To the Account given of *Sir Bernard Brocas*, pag. 36, add as follows, (Which was likewise communicated by *Thomas Brocas* Esq; before-mentioned.) Viz.

THIS *Sir Bernard Brocas*, Lord of *Beaurepaire* in the County of *Southampton*, was Brother of *Sir Oliver Brocas* Knight, Grand Seneschal (or Steward) of the *Dutchy of Guyene and Aquitain*, and Governor of *Bordeaux* under King *Edward III.* while the English had that Dutchy, and Son of *Sir John Brocas*, of *Beaurepaire* aforesaid, Knight, who was with King *Edward III.* at the Siege of *Calais*, Anno 1346. descended through several Knights of that Family, of the Christian Name of *Bernard*, from *Sir Bernard Brocas* Knight, that came into *England* with King *William the Conqueror*, who in Requital of his



To Thomas Brocas Esq; this Plate is most humbly Inscrib'd.

his Service gave him the Election of Lands in *Hampshire*, to the then Value of 400 *l. per Annum*; which he accepted, and built a Fair Mansion-House thereon, with a large Mote about it and a Park, calling it *Beaurepaire*, which was the Name of the Seat of his Family in *France*, from whence he came, which Mansion-House of *Beaurepaire* is now in the Possession of *Thomas Brocas Esq*; his Lineal Heir-Male.

One of these Knights above-nam'd (whether *Sir Bernard* or *Sir Oliver*, can't be determin'd) was General of an Army against the *Moors*, and having overcome the King of *Morocco* in Battle, cut off his Head, which was given him by the then King of *England* to bear as a *Crest* to him and his Posterity, and has ever since, and still is born by that Family as their *Crest*, crown'd with the old *Eastern Crown*.

There is good Reason to believe, that this most ancient and noble Family is originally of *Spanish* Descent; because, near *Alcantara* in *Spain*, is a Town call'd *BROCAS*, being not only the Name of this Family, but likewise exactly spelt after the same manner.

Sir Bernard Brocas married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir John de Roches*, of *Roche-Court* in the County of *Southampton*, Knight; by whom he had Issue a Son, *Sir Bernard Brocas* Knight, and a Daughter, nam'd *Jane*, Wife of *Sir John Golafre* Knight.

To the Account given of the Countess of Richmond and Derby, pag. 86, add as follows.

MARGARET Countess of Richmond, was Daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, Grandson of John of Gaunt, and so descended from Edward III. Consort of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond, Son of Catherine of France, and so allied to the Crown of France, and Mother of Henry VII. King of England, from whom all our Kings of England, as from his Elder Daughter Margaret, who bore her Name, all the Kings of Scotland are ever since descended. And though she her self was never a Queen; yet her Son, if he had any Lineal Title to the Crown, as he deriv'd it from her, so at her Death she had Thirty Kings and Queens allied to her, within the Fourth Degree, either of Blood or Affinity; and, since her Death, she has been allied in her Posterity to Thirty more.

But Titles, as they were Things she did not value, so ought they not to be made any Part of her Character; that only can be illustrated by her private Virtues, and public Charities, those being the only Crowns she affected to wear.

She died at *Westminster*, on the 29th of June, as noted in the College Register, and in her Epitaph compos'd by *Erasmus*, for the which he had a Reward of 20 s. as it is entered in a *Computus*, or old Book of Accounts

St. PETER's, Westminster.

23

counts belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge.

Her † Funeral Sermon was preach'd by Bishop Fisher, containing an ample Character of that excellent Person, with a large Narrative of her Charities and Virtues; to which I shall refer for her further Character, or let her own Works praise her in the Gates.

The following Verses, compos'd, as 'tis presum'd, by a Monk of Westminster, having been thought worthy to be lodg'd in the Foundresses Chest, I have put 'em down, as I there found 'em; not so much for the Elegancy of the Composure, as because they contain a very accurate Account of her Foundations.

Carmen Phalecium Hendecasyllabum.

*Hic illa est, sita Margareto Gnato
Henrico inclita septimo, nepote
Comitissa Richmondæ
Octavo Comes alta Richmondæ
Richmondiana Rectrix.*

*Censum contulit annuum duobus
Qui Docti Sophiam Sacram explicarent
Ille Oxonibus, ille Cantabrigis:
His Collegia bina struxit, ambo*

Quæ

† This Sermon was reprinted, and publish'd by the Reverend Mr. Baker, of St. John's College Cambridge, Ann. 1708. with a large Preface, containing a full Account of her Charities and Foundations.

Quæ centum foveant decemq; alumnos.
Doctorem instituit rudi popello,
Qui Christum sine fine hucinetur.
Roynborni ære suo, novam tenellæ
Pubi Grammatices Scholam paravit.
Demum hic tres Monachos alit benigna,*
Hic ac talibus illa virga factis,
Fortunam superavit eminentem.

To the Account given of Sir Francis Vere,
pag. 187, add this Character of him, as
it is handsomely drawn by Sir Ro-
bert Naunton, in his Fragmenta Re-
galia, pag. 41.

“ *SIR Francis Vere* was of that Ancient,
 “ and of the most Noble Extract of the
 “ Earls of Oxford, and it may be a Question
 “ whether the Nobility of his House, or
 “ the Honour of his Achievements, might
 “ most commend him, but that we have an
 “ Authentick Rule :

Nam genus, & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco, &c.

“ For though he was an honourable Slip of
 “ that ancient Tree of Nobility, which
 “ was no Disadvantage to his Virtue; yet
 “ he

† Sixty at Christ's College, and Fifty at St. John's.
 At Westminster.

“ he brought more Glory to the Name of
“ *V E R E*, than he took Blood from the
“ Family.

“ He was amongst all the Queen's Sword-
“ Men inferior to none, but superior to
“ many; of whom it may be said, *To speak*
“ *much of Him, were the Way to leave out some-*
“ *what that might add to his Praise, and to forget*
“ *more that would make to his Honour.*

“ I find not that he came much to the
“ Court, for he liv'd almost perpetually in
“ a Camp; but when he did, none had
“ more of the Queen's Favour, and none
“ less envied; for he seldom troubled it
“ with the Noise and Alarms of *Supplica-*
“ *tions*, his Way was another sort of *Under-*
“ *mining.*

“ They report, That the Queen, as she
“ lov'd Martial Men, would court this Gen-
“ tleman as soon as he appear'd in her Pre-
“ sence; and surely he was a Soldier of great
“ Worth and Command, Thirty Years in
“ the Service of the *States*, and Twenty
“ Years over the *English* in Chief, as the
“ Queen's *General*. And he that had
“ seen the Battle at *Newport*, might there
“ best have taken *Him*, and his Noble Bro-
“ ther, the Lord *Tilbury*, to the Life.

Thus far, Sir Robert Naunton.

His Name will be for ever perpetuated by his
Noble Work, which lay Dormant near 50 Years
after his Decease, but at length was commu-
nicated by the Right Honourable the Earl
of *Clare*, (who had the Original Manuscript
in his Possession) and publish'd by the Reve-
rend and Learned Dr. *William Dillingham*,

The ANTIQUITIES of

of Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the following Title, viz. The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being divers Pieces of Service, wherein he had Command, written by himself in Way of Commentary. Adorn'd with Cuts. Fol. Printed at Cambridge, Anno 1657. and Dedicated to his Nephew, the Right Worshipful Horace Townshend, Baronet.

Page 249. add this Inscription, which was intended to have been put upon the Monument of Thomas Thynne Esq; but not permitted.

Fuxta hoc Marmor
Immaturo fato Extinctus jacet
 Thomas Thynne, de Long-Leate in Agro
 Wiltoniensi, Armiger,
Vir illustri generi haud dispar,
Cui magnas facultates familia,
Majorem animum Natura dederat,
Religionem a Romanensium corruptulis vindicatam,
Et jura Patriæ ac Civium Libertatem,
Non semel suæ fidei & Comprovincialibus commissa,
Nec minus Majestatem Imperii Britannici,
Summo studio coluit & propugnavit.
 Uxorem duxit, Elizabetham, Comitissam de Ogle,
 Antiquissimæ ut & illustrissimæ familia de Peircy,
 Northumbriæ Comitum Filiam & Heredem
 unicam.
 Hinc ille Lacrymæ,
 Summæ Felicitatis summa invidia semper est comes,
 In unius caput conjuravit
 Germanus, Suecus, & Polonus,

Nomina marmore indigna :
 Quorum duo erant è satellitio Caroli Comitis
 de Conningsmarke,
 Heu quam nefarium scelus moliebantur
 Homines ad vim & cædem delecti.
 Cui Patriando unus non suffecerat populus,
 Tres Armati, equis insidentes, & tenebris cooperti,
 Unicum incertum, curru sedentem, & nihil mali
 suspicantem,
 Quatuorque plumbeis adoriuntur globis in viscera
 displofis,
 Totidem emigranti anima exitus aperuere.
 Sed scelus a tergo sequitur vindicta,
 Sicarii non sine numine deprebensi,
 Manifesti criminis quod Germanus iussit,
 Polonus iniquabatur in subsidia collato Sueco,
 Damnata laqueis omnes periere.
 Quin & ipse Comes de Conningsmarke
 Sceleris non solum ut conscius sed & author
 postulat
 Et à turpi fuga retractus, capitis iudicium subiit :
 Verum Furatorum suffragiis crimine solutus evasit ;
 In Quem tamen ex reis duo ad mortem
 usque facinus rejecerunt,
 Tertius filere maluit.

Among the late Justice Ineson's Papers, of
 Gray's-Inn, was found the following Inscription,
 which 'tis hop'd will not be unacceptable :
 being a lively Representation of the Spirit
 of those Times in which it was compos'd.

ÆTERNITATI SACRUM.

TERRENUM quod habuit, sub hoc Pulvere deposuit

HENRICUS IRETONUS

Idem sæculorum Præsentium *Livor*, futurusq; Posterorum *Luctus*.

Nobilem *Natalium* memoriam NOTINGAMIENSIS ager;

Gestorum vero ne tota quidem BRITANNIA complectitur.

Divinam sensit Indolem CROMWELLUS cum sibi *Generum* adscivit;

Dubiumque an tali *Genero* Pater, an tali *Patre* Gener, *felicior* extiterit.

Academiæ primos, & Impuberes consecravit Annos;

Ad *Legum* deinde *Curias*, & à *Curiis* ad *Castra* militaris progressa *Virtus*,

Etque *Proventus*,

Ut eruditis *Apollineam*, & a *Militibus Martiam Palmam* præripuerit.

Sic ad *Fasces* viam, *Ferro* patefecit,

Majorumque Stemmata gestis *Majoribus* Illustravit

Magnus Ille *Famæ* suæ *Fenerator*, & *Familiz*.

In Pace semper pius, & æque providus; Bello fortis, & æque *felix*;

Raro victus, nisi *Proditiōe*; nunquam Victor, nisi *Virtute*.

Inter optimates omnino Bonus; inter Bonos optimus eluxit.

Magnanimus sine superbia; *Iustus* sine *savitia*; singulisque sic Animo suo Temperans,

Ut nusquam severiores aliis, quam sibi, Leges indixerit.

Consultissimus apud *Anglos Senator*; *Vigilantissimus apud Hybernos Prefectus*
 Quibus conterendis tam sedulam navavit operam,
 Ut Imperando totus *Servierit*, serviendo totus *Imperaverit*.

Eo, denique *Victoriarum Bellicosa* manus pervenerat,
 Quæ Perduellum *Millia* paucis *Manipulis* edomuit,
 Et tot stupenda *Virtutis* edidit *specimina*;

Ut *Dixisset*,

DEUM pro Iretono militasse, IRETONUM pro Deo;

Sed proh *Tristem* triumphorum *Catastrophen*!

Arcibus enim *Munitissimis* debellatis, debellatisque rursus munitis,

Hofibus pæne profligatis; *Castris* deletis, *Urbibus* deditis,

Et tota *HIBERNIA* in ditionem tantum non redactâ;

Eheu ingemiscentibus passim *Pis*: *Invirantibus Superis*: Et famulantibus *Anglis*,

A terrestri, in Cæleste fastigium sublatu est.

Obiit *Limrick Hibern. Nov. 26.*

Ætatis suæ 42.

Sepultus *Westmonaster. 6. Febr.*

In sempiternam cuius Herois eximii Memoriam,
Ne tot Prælustres virutum nota posteris exciderent,
Suis sumptibus hanc Epigraphen Typis exaravit

HUGO PETERS.

20
The ANTIQUITIES of

The foregoing Inscription was printed upon a Folio Broad-side, with a handsome engrav'd Compartment round it; on the Top whereof was represented these A R M S Quarterly,

I. Two *Bends* in a Field *Ermin*.

II. A *Fess* with Three *Mullets* in Chief.

The C R E S T, a Squirrel cracking a Nut.

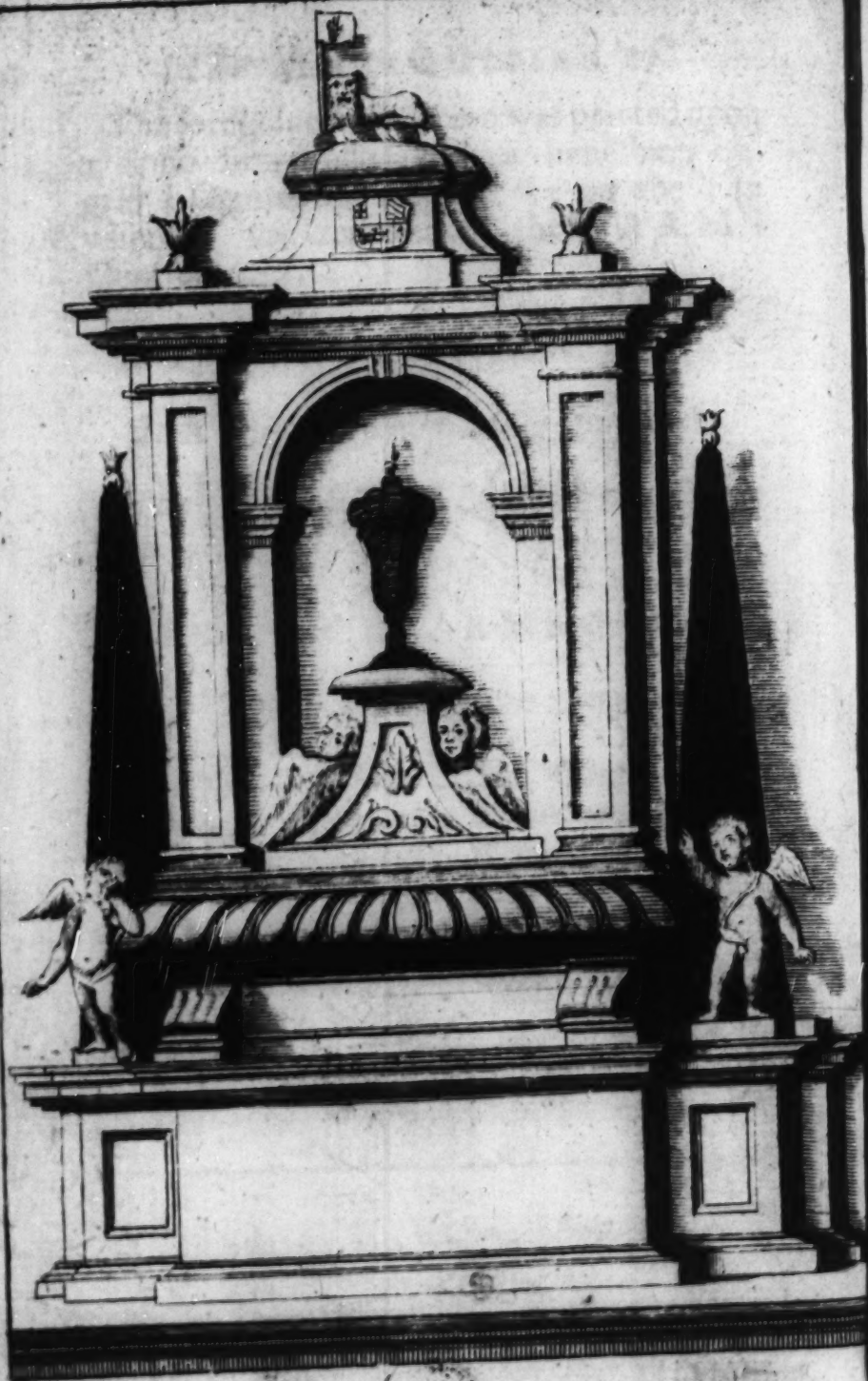
And underneath the A R M S, this Motto,

Dulce Pro Patria Mori.

On the *Left* Side of the Compartment, stood the First of the abovemention'd *Arms*, entwin'd in a *Laurel*; Wreath, and on the *Right*, a *Lyon* Rampant, entwin'd after the same Manner.

MONU-





MONUMENTS, &c.
set up in this CHURCH,
in the YEARS 1710, and 1711.

IN the South Isle (next to Mr. Steepney's)
 is erected to the Memory of Admiral
 Churchill, a curious Monument (as repre-
 sented in the Plate) with this Inscription,

P. S. E.

GEORGIUS CHURCHILL.

Winstonii Equitis Aurati Ex Agro Dorcestriensi

Filius natus Secundus:

Inviolatissimi Ducis Marlburii

Frater non Indignus.

Ad primam juvenutem Militiæ notitiam delit,

Et sub Regibus Carolo & Jacobo

Terrâ mariq;

Adultâ cum laude Meruit.

Serenissimo Principi Georgio de Daniâ

Per Viginti plus annos à Cubiculo

Fide, obsequio, moribus

Gratum se reddidit & Charum.

Regnante Gulielmo

Quo Die classis Gallica ab Anglis

Ad oras Neustriæ fugata & combusta est

(Die semper Memorabili)

Eo Animi vigore & fortitudine pugnavit

Quo Ducem Anglum docuit.

Mox

Mox ab eodem Rege,

Aequissimo meritorum Iudice,

Unus e Commissarius Admiralliz constitutus

Res maritimas quarum erat peritissimus,

Curavit diu & Ornavit.

Sub felicissimo demum Annæ imperio

Infractato iterum Bello contra Gallos

Infestissimos Hostes Britannii Nomine

Ex Admirallis unus

Et Celsissimo Principi Daniz

Magna totius Britanniz Admirallo

Factus e conciliis

Curarum omnium & laborum particeps

Domino suo

Felicissimam navabat operam :

Donec fractæ Gallorum vires

Toto mari cesserant.

Inde Principis optimi lateri adhaerens

Ad extremum usq; diem

Omnia grati piq; animi officia

Persolvit

Laboribus tandem & morbis confectus

Inter amplexus & Lacrymas

Amicorum, Clientum, & Servorum,

Quos Humanus, officiosus, liberalis,

Gratos, devinctos & fideles habuit,

Pius, tranquillus, animosus, cælebs

Obiit viii Maii, Ætat. LVIII. MDCCX.

Over

SA PETER's, Westminster.

33

Over the Monument are These A R M S,
Quarterly :

I. *Sable*, a *Lyon Rampant Argent*, on a *Canton* of the last, a *Plain Cross Gules*.

II. *Argent*, *Three Bendlets Azure*, within a *Border Or*.

III. A *Fess indented, Gules and Or*, in *Chief Three Trefoyles slip'd Azure*.

IV. *Party per Pale, Gules and Azure*, a *Lyon Rampant Argent*, supporting a *Tree Vert*.

The *CREST*. On a *Torse Argent and Sable*, a *Lyon Couchant* of the First, supporting a *Banner bearing Gules a Hand Dexter*.

At the Entrance of the *Choir*, on a black *Marble Grave-stone*, are the same *ARMS* as above, and this *Inscription*,

Depositum

Georgii Churchill,

Armigeri,

Qui obiit VIII^o. Mail

MDCCX.

Æt. LVIII.

In the *North Isle*, on each Side of *Mr. Henneage Twysden's Monument*, are set up, Two small neat *Tablettes* of *White and Blue-vein'd Marble*, in Commemoration of his Brothers *JOHN* and *JOSIAH*, containing the following *INSCRIPTIONS*.

JOHANNI TWYSDEN,

Gulielmi Twysden Baronetti

Et Franciscæ Uxoris

Filio natu Octavo.

Qui in Nave Prætorid,

Cujus erat è Pronavarchis;

Cum Cloudesleio Shovell

Britannicæ Classis Præfecto

Naufragus Periit.

A. D. MDCCVII. Ætat. suæ XXIV.

E

Ne

Ne oprimi Juvénis Memoria
 Cum corpore simul obrueretur,
 Cenotaphium hoc
 Multas ei fuisse Virtutes,
 Magnam de eo spem Parentes concepisse,
 In omne Aevum testetur.

JOSEPH TWYSDEN

Gulielmi Twysden Baronetti
 Et Franciscæ Uxoris
 Filio natu Nono.

Qui in exercitu Britannico Centurio
 Castellum de Agremont
 Prope urbem Insular in Flandriâ
 Oppugnans

Grande plumbeâ ictus Cecidit,
 A. D. MCCVIII. Etat. suæ XXIII.
 Cadaver in Castra referri
 Et cum militaribus honoribus,

Quos optime meruit,
 Juvénis fortissimus,
 Sepeliri curavit
 Hencagius Frater,
 Hen: non diu superstes.

In the same Isle (a little above Brigadier Killegrew's,) is erected to the Memory of Philip Carteret, youngest Son of the Lord George Carteret, a very neat Monument of White and Blue-vein'd Marble; on the Upper Part whereof, is represented his Effigies in Busto, and underneath, upon a Pedestal is finely carv'd a large and curious Figure of TIME, (as here represented) with a Scroll in his Left Hand, containing these Sapphic Verses.

Quid





To the L^d Carteret this Plate is most humbly Inscrib^d.

*Quid breves Te delicias Tuorum
Nænis Phæbi Chorus omnis urget,
Et meæ Falcis subito recisum
Vulnere plangit?*

*En, Puer, vitæ pretium caducæ!
Hic Tuam Custos vigil ad Favillam
Semper adstabo, & memori tuebor
Marmore Famam.*

*Audies clarus Pietate, Morum
Integer, multæ studiosus Artis;
Hæc frequens olim leget, hæc sequetur
Æmula Pubes.*

Upon the Pedestal is this Inscription.

Honorabilis Juvenis
PHILIPPUS CARTERET Domini
Georgii Carteret Baronis de Hawnes
Filius natu Minimus hujus Collegii
Alumnus Academiæ jam maturus
Obiit Martii 19. MDCCX.

Near the Monument, on a black Marble
Grave-stone, is also this Inscription.

Honorabilis
Philippus Carteret
Obiit
Mart. XIX. MDCCX.
Ætatis sue XIX.

The ARMS, viz.

Carteret: Gules, Four Fusils in Fess Argent,
with a Crescent for difference.

Thus attempted in English.

TIME speaks.

*Why, lovely Youth, shou'd all the Nine
(The Lovers both of Thee, and Thine)
With weeping Eyes, and mournful Strain,
Of thy untimely Death complain?
For, were I to dispose thy Fate,
Thy Life had been of longer Date.*

*Behold a Debt to Nature paid:
Roses are nothing when they fade.
Yet I will here a Statue grow
And, watchful on thy Ashes, show
What to thy Memory I owe.*

*This Marble shall preserve thy Fame,
And take Duration from thy Name.
And tho' thy lov'd Relations mourn,
Yet Thou shalt an Example be
For Learning and for Piety,
To Children yet unborn.*

Next to Mr. Carteret's, is erected a sumptuous Monument; (according to the Draught here given) to the Memory of *Thomas Lord Tewiot*, whereon is the following Inscription, compos'd by *James Welwood, M. D.*

M. S.





*To Sir Alexander Livingston Bart.
this Plate is most humbly Intend'd*

37.
St. PETER's, Westminster.

M. S.

THOMÆ LIVINGSTON

Militis, Baronetti, Vice-Comitis
De TEVIOT, Baronis Livingston
De PEEBLES

Qui

*In Bataviâ natus, è perantiquâ
Livingstonorum Gente, in Scotiâ, Ortus,
A Primâ adolescentiâ inter arma
Versatus, & ad varios Militiæ Titulos
Cum gloria evehctus,*

Regnante tandem WILLIELMO 3^o

(Sub quo adhuc Principe AURIACO

Dui & fortiter militasset, & quem

In Britanniam Tribunus Militum

Comitatus fuerat)

Exercituum Locum-tenens Generalis

Copiarum in Scotiâ Imperator,

Tormentorum bellî Præfectus Generalis,

Et a Sanctioribus Regni Conciliis,

Constitutus;

Dum Motibus Civilibus ardebat Scotiâ,

Prælio cum Hostibus ad Speam Fluvium

Feliciter Commissio,

Regno Pacem, & Regi Regnum

Stabilivit.

Ob quæ præclara facinora,

A Grato Principe, inter Regni

Proceres adscitus est.

Viro

De Patriâ tam bene Merito,

Hoc Monumentum

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON Miles Baronettus

Frater unicus, & Hæres

Extrui Fussit.

Obiit Londini Januarii 14. 1710.

Ætatis suæ 60.

At

At the Entrance of the *Choir*, on a black Marble Grave-Stone, are the same *ARMS* as on the Monument, but without the Supporters, and only this short Inscription:

T H O M A S
V I C E - C O M E S T E V I O T
Obiit XIV. Januarii 1710.
Ætatis sue LX.

November the 20th, 1710. was interr'd in the Chapel of *St. Paul*, (near the Corps of his Lady who died about two Years ago) the Body of his Excellency, *Ezekiel* Baron of *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, after having resided about 9 Years at our Court with great Reputation.

The Public being no less curious to know the Particulars of the Deaths of Great Men, than those of their Lives, it will not be improper to mention, that what hasten'd this Gentleman's Decease, was eating too great a quantity of Grapes; a Vomit being prescrib'd, to ease his Stomach, and he refusing at the same Time a Posset to help carry it off, the Medicine did not work till he was gone to Bed, when the violent Motion of its Operation dislodg'd a Stone in his Bladder, which immediately stop'd his Urine, and he expir'd a few Hours after, in the 81st Year of his Age.

His Exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gain'd him the Love and Veneration of all Good Men; and he was particularly lamented by the Foreign Ministers residing here,

here, who, both on the account of his great Knowledge in the *Civil Law*, and *Laws of Nations*, with his own Consummate Experience, look'd on him as their President, and never fail'd consulting him on all Occasions, wherein the Dignity, Honour, and Privileges of their Character were concern'd. On the other Hand, by his Prudent Behaviour, he acquir'd the Universal Esteem of those Princes for whom he resided.

The *French King*, (who must be acknowledg'd a good Judge of, and Rewarder of Merit) when he resided at that Court, was wonderfully engag'd with his Polite Conversation; and at his Departure (which, was very much regretted by all the Court) presented him with several valuable Books, Medals, and other Curiosities out of his own Closet.

Her present most Gracious Majesty had so great a Value for him, that besides the particular Marks of her Favour, which on many Occasions she evidenc'd to him in his Lifetime; was, by an Instance of the greatest Candour, generously pleas'd to Honour his Memory, by giving to his only * Daughter a Thousand Guineas, the usual Present of our Court, to Ambassadors Extraordinary upon their being recall'd.

His Memory will be deservedly perpetuated, by those Learned Works which he has publish'd, more particularly by that Excellent Treatise, *De Præstantia & Usu Numismatum*

* Who married the Marquis of Montandrs.

matum Antiquorum, which was first printed at Rome, An. 1664, in a Quarto Volume, and afterwards with some Additions reprinted at Amsterdam, An. 1671; But at length he mightily enlarg'd this Work, by interspersing so much History, Antiquity and Chronology, as was necessary for its further Illustration, making it Two Volumes in Folio of near 300 Sheets each; One whereof, he publish'd here Anno 1705; and has left the remaining Part finish'd in Manuscript, as I was inform'd by his intimate Friend, the late Reverend and Learned Dr. Grabe, who intended to have publish'd it; but by his Decease, 'tis thought that Care is committed to the University of Oxford.

'Tis said, a very valuable Monument will be erected to his Memory, at the King of Prussia's Charge.

N. B. Several other Illustrious Personages have been lately interr'd in this Church, for whom no Monuments are yet erected.

In the Chapel of St. ERASMUS,
(vulgarly call'd the Chapel of St. John Baptist *) at the Entrance on the Right Hand, is
just set up a Noble Monument representing
a young Lady in a Devotional Posture, be-
tween Two Pillars of the Corinthian Order,
and embellished with other neat Ornaments.
This is erected to the Memory of Mrs. Mary
Kendall, Daughter of Thomas Kendall Esq; of
Killigarth in Cornwall. The Inscription was
written by the Reverend Dr. Francis Atterbury,
Dean of Christ-Church, Oxon; and is as fol-
lows, viz.

Mrs. MARY KENDALL,
Daughter of Thomas Kendall Esq;
And of Mrs. Mary Hallet, his Wife,
Of Killigarth, in Cornwall,
Was born at Westminster, Nov. 8. 1677:
And dy'd at Epsom, March 4. 1722.
Having reach'd the full Term
Of her blessed Saviour's Life;
And study'd to imitate
His Spotless Example.
She had great Virtues,
And as great a Desire of concealing them:
Was of a severe Life;
But of an easy Conversation;
Courteous to all, yet strictly sincere.

F

Humble

* See the former Part of this Work, Pag. 137.

The ANTIQUITIES of

*Humble without Meanness ;
 Beneficent without Ostentation ;
 Devout, without Superstition.
 These admirable Qualities,
 In which she was equall'd by Few of her Sex,
 Surpass'd by None,
 Render'd her every Way worthy
 Of that close Union and Friendship,
 In which she liv'd with
 The Lady CATHERINE JONES ;
 And in Testimony of which she desir'd,
 That even their Ashes, after Death,
 Might not be divided :
 And, therefore, order'd her self
 Here to be interr'd,
 Where, she knew, that Excellent Lady
 Design'd, one Day, to rest,
 Near the Grave of her Belov'd
 And Religious Mother
 Elizabeth, Countess of RANELAGH.*

Over the Monument are these ARMS,
viz. On a Lozenge, Quarterly 1. and 4. A
Chevron between Three *Dolphins*, embowed *Sa-*
ble. 2. and 3. Or, a Chief *Gules*, on a Bend
ingrail'd Sable, Three *Besants*.

In the South Isle (between Sir Cloudesly Shovell and Mr. Stepney) is likewise just erected to the Memory of the Reverend and Learned Dr. KNIPE, late Schoolmaster of Westminster, a very neat Table Monument of White and Blue vein'd Marble, adorn'd on the Top with an Urn and two Lamps, fluted Pillars on the Sides, and Shell Work at the Bottom, containing this Inscription :

THOMAS KNIPE S.T.P.

*Hujusce Ecclesiæ Prebendarius,
In Claustrorum Parte huic Marmori opposita
Reliquias suas jacere voluit,
Ubi Uxorem ANNAM,
Cum quinque ex eâdem Liberis, tumulaverat.
In Scholâ Regiâ Westmonasteriensi
Per Quinquaginta Annos
Promovendæ Pietati bonisque Literis elaboravit ;
Per Seilecim eidem Archididascalus præfuit ;
Quam Provinciam,
Et egregiis Doctrinæ Subsidiis instructus,
Et indefessa Industria usus,
Et humanissimâ Suavitate conditus,
Felicissimè administravit ;
Et Juvenes optimis Disciplinis institutos
In utramq; Academiam emisit,
Multos, qui Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ
Ornamento jam sunt,
Plures, qui in eandem indies Spem succrescunt.*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF

*His insuper Laudibus
Ceteras, quæ Virum bonum commendant, Virtutes,
Sanctimoniam, Liberalitatem,
Comitatem, Benevolentiam,
Candorem, Fidem,
Et propensam in Egenos Benignitatem addiderat.*

*Firmam Valetudinem provec̃tamq; Ætatem
Alienis omnino Commodis impendit,
Donec ingruenti Morbo paulatim cederet,
Quo pertinacius tandem urgente,
Pauperibus, Discipulis, Amicis, Nepotibus, Conjugi
Desideratissimus obiit*

8^o Idus Aug. Anno Domini 1711. Ætat. 73.

Marito Charissimo

*ALICIA, Lectissima Femina,
Secundis illi Nuptiis conjuncta,
Hoc Monumentum massissima posuit,
In eodem Tumulo
Et suos aliquando Cineres depositura.*

The ARMS of Him and his Two Wives
are under the Monument in Three Divi-
sions, viz. In the Middle, Gules, 2 Bars, and
3 Wolves Heads couped Argent, charged with
an Escutcheon of Pretence, Gules, a Talbot
passant Argent. The Dexter Side, the same as
the Escutcheon of Pretence: And on the Si-
nister, Gules, 2 Bars Dan Sette Or.

Having

Having before * given the INSCRIPTION written by Dr. Freind on Mr. John Philips, 'tis thought proper in this Place to insert a Transcript of the EPITAPH upon his Grave-stone in the Cathedral of Hereford, viz.

JOHANNES PHILIPS obiit 15^o Die Feb. Anno { Dom. 1708.
Etat. sua 32.

Cujus

*Ossa si requiras, hanc Urnam inspicis,
Si Ingenium nescias, ipsius Opera consule,
Si Tumulum desideres, Templum adi Westmonasteriense ;
Qualis quantusque Vir fuerit,
Dicat elegans illa & præclara,
Quæ Cenotaphium ibi decorat
Inscriptio.*

*Quàm interim erga Cognatos pius & officiosus,
Testetur hoc Saxum*

*A MARIA PHILIPS Matre ipsius pientissimâ
Dilecti Filii Memoriam non sine Lacrymis dicatum.*

APPEN-

* See the former Part of this Work, Page 343.

APPENDIX.

The following EPITAPH was communicated to us by a Gentleman of St. John's College, Oxon.

AN EPITAPH ON Mr. THOMAS MAY the Poet, which was stuck up over his Grave in Writing; but the Governing Party of those Times would not suffer it to be erected to his Memory.

*Adsta Viator & Poetam legas
 Lucani Interpretem,
 Quem ita feliciter Anglicanum fecerat
 Ut Mayus simul & Lucanus videretur
 Et sane credas Metempsuchosin
 Nam uterque ingratus Principis sui Proditor
 Hic Neronis Tyranni, Ille Caroli Regum optimi,
 At fata plane diversa
 Lucanum enim ante obitum pœnitentem legis,
 Mayus vero repentina morte occubuit
 Ne forsan pœniteret
 Parlamenti Rebellis tam pertinax Adstipulator
 Ut Musarum quas olim religiose coluerat
 Sacrilegus Hostis evaserit.
 Attamen fingendi artem non penitus omisit
 Nam gesta eorum scripsit & typis mandavit
 In Prosa mendax Poeta
 Inter tot Heroas Poetarum, Nobiliumque
 Quod*

*Quod tam indigni sepeliantur Cineres
Videntur flere marmora*

*Nec tamen morere eum hic Rebelles posuisse
Qui tot sacras Edes, & Dei delubra
Equis fecere stabula.*

Mr. CAMDEN in his Remains (p. 533.) gives us these old Rhymes made upon Master EDMUND SPENCER the famous Poet:

At Delphos Shzine one did a Doubt propound,
Which by the Oracle must be released,
Whether of Poets were the best renowned,
Those that surbive, or those that be deceased?
The God made Answer by Divine Suggestion,
While Spencer is alive, it is no Question.

Mr. Camden has also the Two following Epitaphs.

1. Upon Vitalis, Abbot of Westminster, who died at the Time of the Conqueror:

*Dui Nomen traxit à Vita, Poete vocante
Abbas Vitalis transit, hicque jacet.*

2. For Laurence, Abbot of Westminster, who died 1176. was made this, alluding to his Name:

*Pro Meritis Vitæ dedit isti Laurea Nomen,
Detur ei Vitæ Laurea pro Meritis.*

The

The following Lines are taken from the Conclusion of a *Post-script* to CHAUCER's *English Translation* of BOETIUS, *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*; published by WILLIAM CAXTON, who brought the Art of Printing into *England*, in the Reign of K. Hen. 6. and was the *First* that practised it in *Westminster-Abbey*.

— I desire & require you that of your Charite ye wold praye for the Soule of the sayd Worshippful Man Geoffrey Chaucer, first translatour of this sayde booke into english & embelisher in making the sayd langage oryate & fayne + whiche shal endure perpetuelly + and therfore he ought eternelly to be remembred + Of whom the Body and Corps lieth buried in thabbay of Westmestre beside London tofore the Chapele of seynt Benet + by whos sepulture is wroton on a table hongyng on a pylere his Epitaphye maad by a Poete laureat + whereof the Coppe followeth &c.

Epi

Epitaphium Galfridi Chaucer, per Poetam laureatum Stephanum Surigonum Mediolanensem in decretis Licenciatum.

*Pierides Musæ, si possint numina fletus
Fundere, Divinas atque rigare genas :
Galfridi vatis Chaucer crudelia fata
Plangite ; sit lachrimis abstinuisse nefas.
Vos coluit vivens ; at vos celebrate sepultum,
Reddatur merito gratia digna viro.
Grande decus vobis est docti musa Maronis,
Quâ didicit melius Lingua Latina loqui.
Grande novumq; decus Chaucer famamq; paravit :
Heu ! quantum fuerat prisca Britanna rudis.
Reddidit insignem maternis versibus, ut jam
Aurea splendescat, ferrea facta prius.
Hunc latuisse virum nil, si tot opuscula vertes,
Dixeris, egregiis quæ decorata modis,
Socratis ingenium, vel fontes Philosophiæ,
Quicquid & arcani dogmata sacra ferunt.
Et quascumque velis, tenuit dignissimus artes
Hic Vates, parvo conditus hoc tumulo.
Ab ! laudis quantum, præclara Britannia, perdis,
Dum rapuit tantum mors odiosa virum.
Crudeles Parcæ, crudelia fila sororum :
Non tamen extincto corpore, fama perit.
Viviet in æternum, vivient dum scripta Poëtæ :
Vivient æterno tot monumenta die,
Si qua bonos tangit pietas, si carmine dignus,
Carmina, qui cecinit, tot cumulata modis,*

Hæc sibi marmoreo scribantur verba sepulchro,

Hæc maneat laudis sarcina summa sua.

Galfridus Chaucer vates, & fama poësis

Maternæ, hæc sacrâ sum tumulatus humo.

Post obitum Caxton voluit te vivere curâ

Guillelmi, Chaucer clare poëta, tui.

Nam tua non solum compressit opuscula formis,

Has quoque sed laudes jussit hic esse tuas.

*An Account of the finding the CRUCIFIX
and GOLD-CHAIN of Edward
the Confessor, after 620 Years Interment,
and presenting it to King James II.
By Charles Taylor, Gent.*

*Extracted from a Narrative, Printed in the
Year 1688.*

SO many and so various have been the Relations and Reports concerning the finding and disposing of the *Crucifix and Gold-Chain of St. Edward the King and Confessor*, and those so fabulous and uncertain withal; That in Honour to Truth, to disabuse the misinform'd World, and to satisfy the Curiosity as well as Importunity of my Friends, I think my self under an Obligation to give an exact Account of this *Fact*, which I shall do with the utmost Fidelity.

IN the Chappel of St. EDWARD the Confessor, within the Shrine erected to his most glorious Memory, I have often observ'd (by the help of a Ladder) something resembling a Coffin, made of sound, firm, and strong Wood, and bound about with Bands of Iron; and during the Eighteen Years I have belong'd to the Choir of this Church, it was a common Tradition among us that therein was deposited the Body or Remains of Holy King Edward the Confessor.

Now it happen'd not long after the Coronation of their present *Majesties*, that the aforesaid *Coffin* or *Chest* was found to be broke, and an Hole made upon the upper Lid thereof, over-against the *Right Breast*, about six Inches long, and four broad, some esteeming it an Accident, thro' the Carelesness and Neglect of the Workmen in removing the Scaffolds; others thought it done out of Design: But be it the one or the other, thus it continued for almost seven Weeks, and was often view'd by divers of the Church before it was my good Fortune to go thither; when on *St. Barnaby's Day*, 1685, I met with two Friends between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock, who told me they were going to see the *TOMBS*; so I went along with them, informing them that there was a Report that the *Coffin* of *St. Edward the Confessor* was broke; and coming to the Place, I was desirous to be satisfy'd of the Truth thereof. In order thereunto, I fetch'd a Ladder, look'd upon the *Coffin*, and found all Things answerable to the Report; and putting my Hand into the Hole, and turning the Bones which I felt there, I drew from underneath the Shoulder-Bones a *Crucifix* richly adorn'd and enamell'd, and a *Gold Chain* of 24 Inches long, unto which it was affix'd, the which I immediately shew'd to my two Friends, they being equally surpriz'd and as much admir'd the same as my self. But I was afraid to take them away till I had acquainted the *Dean*; and therefore I put them into the *Coffin* again, with a full Resolution to inform him. But the *Dean* not being to be spoke with at that Time, and fearing this *Holy Treasure*

Treasure might be taken thence by some other Persons, and so conceal'd by converting it to their own Use; I went about two or three Hours after to one of the *Choir*, and acquainted him with what I had found, who immediately accompanied me back to the *Monument*, from whence I again drew the *Crucifix* and *Chain*, and shew'd 'em him, who beheld 'em with Admiration, and advis'd me to keep 'em till I could have an Opportunity of shewing 'em to the *Dean*; so I kept 'em about a Month, and having no Opportunity in all that Time to speak with the *Dean*; but hearing, in the mean Time, that his Grace the *Archbishop* of *York* was in Town, I waited upon him with the *Crucifix* and *Chain*, who look'd upon 'em as great *Pieces of Antiquity*, ordering me to wait upon him the next Morning, to attend him to *Lambeth House*, that his Grace of *Canterbury* might also have a Sight thereof; we went accordingly, and when I had produc'd 'em, and his Grace had well view'd 'em, he express'd the like Conceptions of 'em that my *Lord of York* had done before.

About the same Time that Industrious and Judicious Antiquary, Sir *William Dugdale*, was pleas'd to give me a Visit, desiring a Sight thereof, (with whose Request I willingly comply'd) telling me that he would make some Remarks thereon.

Speedily after, the *Dean* going to *Lambeth*, his Grace told him at Dinner what he had seen, and inform'd him they were still in my Possession; upon his Return to the *Abbey*, that Afternoon about Four of the Clock, I was sent for, and Mr. *Dean* immediately took

took me along with him to *Whitehall*, that I might present this *Sacred Treasure* to the King; and being introduc'd, I immediately, upon my Knees, deliver'd them to his *Majesty*, of which he accepted with much Satisfaction; and having given his *Majesty* a farther Account in what Condition the Remains of the Body of that Holy King was, and open'd the Cross in his Presence, I withdrew, leaving them safe in his Royal Possession.

At the Time, when I took the *Cross* and *Chain* out of the *Coffin*, I drew the Head to the Hole, and view'd it, being very sound and firm, with the upper and nether Jaws whole, and full of Teeth, and a List of Gold above an Inch broad, in the Nature of a Coronet, surrounding the Temples: There was also in the *Coffin* White Linnen, and Gold-colour'd Flower'd Silk, that look'd indifferent fresh, but the least Stréss put thereto, shew'd it was well nigh perish'd; there were all his Bones, and much Dust likewise, which I left as I found. His *Majesty* was pleas'd soon after this Discovery to send to the *Abbey*, and order'd the Old *Coffin* to be inclos'd in a New one, of an extraordinary Strength, each Plank being two Inches thick, and cramp'd together with large Iron Wedges, where it now remains as a Testimony of his pious Care, that no Abuse might be offer'd to the *Sacred Ashes* therein reposit.

I shall now endeavour to give as exact a Description of these Rarities as I can possible: The *Chain* was full Twenty-four Inches long, all of *Pure Gold*, the Links oblong, and

and curiously wrought; the upper Part whereof (to lie in the Nape of the Neck) was joined together by a *Locket*, composed of a large round Nob of Massy Gold, and in Circumference as big as a *Mill d-Shilling*, and half an Inch thick; round this went a *Wyer*, and on the *Wyer* about half a Dozen little *Beads*, hanging loose, and running too and again on the same, all of *Pure Gold*, and finely wrought. On each Side of this *Locket* were set two large square Red Stones, (supposed to be *Rubies*) from each Side of this *Locket*, fixed to two Rings of Gold, the *Chain* descends, and meeting below, passes thro' a square Piece of Gold of a convenient Bigness, made hollow for the same Purpose: This Gold wrought into several *Angles* was painted with divers Colours, resembling so many Gems, or precious *Stones*, and to which the **CRUCIFIX** was joined, yet to be taken off (by the Help of a *Screw*) at Pleasure. For the Form of the *Cross*, it comes nighest to that of an *Humetee Flory* among the *Heraulds*, or rather the *Botony*, yet the Pieces here are not of equal Length, the *direct* or *perpendicular* Beam being nigh one fourth Part longer than the *Traverse*, as being four Inches to the *Extremities*, whilst the other scarce exceeds three; yet all of them neatly turn'd at the Ends, and the *Botons* enamelled with Figures thereon. The *Cross* it self is of the same Gold with the *Chain*; but then it exceeds it by its rich Enamel, having on one Side the Picture of our Saviour *Jesus Christ* in his *Passion* wrought thereon, and an *Eye* from above casting a kind of Beams upon him; whilst on the *Re-*
erse

verse of the same *Cross* is pictur'd a *Benedictine Monk* in his *Habit*, and on each Side of him these *Capital Roman Letters*.

On the *Right Limb* thus:

(A)

Z A X

A

And on the *Left* thus:

P

A C

H

This *Cross* is hollow, and to be open'd by two little *Screws* towards the *Top*, wherein it is presum'd some *Relique* might have been conserv'd. The whole being a Piece not only of great *Antiquity*, but of admirable *Curiosity*; and I look upon this *Accident* as a great *Part* of my good *Fortune* to be made the main *Instrument* of their *Discovery* and *Preservation*.

In the North Isle, next to Mr. Carteret's, is lately erected a very neat Monument of black and white Marble, representing a *Pyramid* with a *Busto*, Embellished with Naval Trophies of War, and Mathematical Instruments, being a very curious Piece of Workmanship, containing the following Inscription,

M. S.

To the Memory of HENRY PRIESTMAN Esq;
Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships of War,
in the Reign of King Charles the II.

A Commissioner of the Navy,
and one of the Commissioners for executing
the Office of Lord High Admiral of England,
in the Reign of King WILLIAM the III.
Ob. xx. Aug. MDCCXII. Æt LXV.

Hæu Prisca Fides!

ON

58 *The Antiquities of Westminster.*

On *Tuesday August 24. 1714.* was solemnized the Funeral of her late most Gracious Majesty Queen ANNE, of Blessed Memory: The Royal Corps was deposited in King *Henry the VIIIth's* Chapel in the same Vault, with their late Majesties King *Charles II.* King *William*, Queen *Mary*, and his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, which being now full, is closed up.

On *Monday Nov. 1. 1714.* was interred in the Cloisters, the Body of the justly celebrated Mr. RICHARD ELFORD; his Corps being attended by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel and the Choir of *Westminster*. He was bred a Chorister at *Lincoln*; after which he served in the Church at *Durham*; and upon his coming to *London*, he was (within a little while) received into the Choir of *St. Pauls*, from whence he was invited to the Choir of *Windsor* and *Eton*; and being recommended to Her late Majesty, she was pleased to make him one of the Gentlemen of Her Chapel, and distinguished him by a particular Mark of Her Royal Favour, with an additional Pension of 100 *l. per Ann.* The Places he last enjoyed, were those in the *Chapel Royal*, and the Choirs of *Westminster* and *Windsor*. His Voice had all the Advantages Man could wish for, or Nature bestow, which, together with his excellent Acquirements of Manner and Judgment, rendered him the most compleat and agreeable Performer produced in this Age, whether among his own Countrymen or Foreigners. His singular Humanity, Plainness, and Good-Nature, made him universally beloved; and his Musical Qualifications rarely found so consummate in one Person; and having as yet no apparent View of being equaled, renders his Loss as universally lamented. He died in the 38th Year of his Age.

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